DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 042 878 VT 010 179

TITLE	Proceedings of the Panel on International Rehabilitation (Washington, D.C., May 2, 1968).
INSTITUTION	President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE	2 May 68
NOTE	36p.
EDRS PRICE	EDRS Price MF-$0.25 HC-$1.90
DESCRIPTORS	Developing Nations, *Employment, *Handicapped, *International Organizations, *Manpower Development, *Rehabilitation
IDENTIFIERS	ILO, International Labor Organization, *United Nations

ABSTRACT

This meeting investigated the involvement of international organizations in rehabilitation and the potential that exists for increased participation. Experts from the U.S. Government looked at the operations of the United Nations, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the International Labor Organization (ILO) in terms of their efforts at rehabilitation and employment of the handicapped. The findings provide support for the advocates of increased efforts at international rehabilitation. (BH)

The President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped May 2, 1968 Washington, D.C.

ED042878

Proceedings of the Panel on International Rehabilitation

VT010179

ED042878

P 120

Proceeding of the Panel on International Rehabilitation

May 2, 1968

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

Foreword

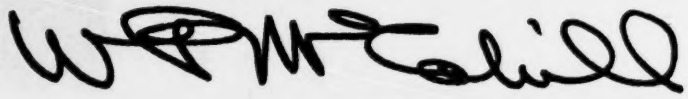
This year's International Rehabilitation Panel had a dual purpose. It was structured so as to provide a forum for two important upcoming international rehabilitation conferences, Hong Kong in August of 1968 and Dublin in September of 1969, and also included pertinent facts about Brighton, England, in July of 1968. Primarily, however, it was an effort to put together on one program (and into one document) the facts about how international governmental organizations are involved, or can be involved, in rehabilitation.

Experts from the U.S. Government outlined the operations of the United Nations, the UNESCO, and the ILO in the rehabilitation and the employment of the handicapped. This was supplemented and complemented by a view of international rehabilitation efforts from a man who has spent much of his professional life as a member of the Ambassador's "country team" and who urgently recommended efforts to establish presidential committees on the handicapped South of the Border so as to enable the developing countries to make great use of manpower. Those of us who organized the panel, Norman Acton and John Nesbitt of the International Society for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled, Dr. Krusen and Dr. Garrett, feel with Chairman Russell that we accomplished our initial purpose.

We now have in this booklet the essential facts which Americans interested in international rehabilitation can use to bring "pressure" upon our own nationals at the United Nations and its specialized agencies so that rehabilitation gets a greater opportunity to help others to help themselves. This report will not have served its purpose unless it is a call to action for many U.S. organizations. It will serve that purpose in the future plans of the President's Committee and the Committee for the Handicapped.

In addition, through distribution overseas to many workers in the field and to other opinion makers, the facts herein are equally applicable to all countries having missions at the United Nations and involved in UNESCO and ILO. In addition, the very absence of a Public Health Service spokesman for the World Health Organization suggests that the time is now right for a greater involvement of WHO in the field of rehabilitation. It is late, but not too late. The comment of Mr. Regan of the Department of State is most valuable as an indicator, for he said in explaining UNESCO's previous avoidance of rehabilitation and special education: "It arises from many causes, not the least of which probably has to do with the limited generation of interest, and if not of interest, of power, as brought to bear upon the forces that make U.S. policy."

This is a statesman's way of saying that "the squeaky wheel gets the grease." We can no longer blame anybody but ourselves if national and international policy gives too low a priority to rehabilitation. If we, who know the facts, don't speak out, don't bring "pressure" upon our own governments, which then translate that pressure or "interest" to international bodies, we have only ourselves to blame. Each of the speakers almost seemed to be asking us to speak up. If we don't we will have failed ourselves, our cause, and the handicapped of the world.



WILLIAM P. MCCAHILL
Executive Secretary
The President's Committee

Contents

Introduction:

WILLIAM P. McCAHILL, *Executive Secretary, The President's Committee.*

Moderator:

FRANK H. KRUSEN, M.D., *Rehabilitation Institute,* Tufts New England Medical Center, Boston, Massachusetts—*2*

Panelists:

KEVIN P. O'FLANAGAN, M.D., *Chairman,* National Rehabilitation Board, Dublin, Ireland—*4*

REV. JOHN COLLINS, S.J., *Honorable Secretary,* 4th Pan Pacific Rehabilitation Conference, Hong Kong—*6*

DR. MARTIN E. McCAVITT, *Chief,* Division of International Rehabilitation Activities, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C.—*9*

PAUL REGAN, *Education Officer,* Office of Multilateral Policies and Programs, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C.—*14*

JOHN LAWYER, *Director,* Office of International Organizations, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C.—*17*

DAVID AMATO, *Education-Training Advisor,* Agency for International Development, U.S. Department of State, Mexico—*21*

Discussion Period:—23

Henry Kessler, M.D.

Commander Ian Henderson

Norman Acton
Dr. John Nesbitt

General Comments—23

The day before each Annual Meeting of the President's Committee, the Committee for the Handicapped holds its annual meeting to review the past and plan for the future of close relations with the international programs of the two committees. Here are pictured the officers of CFTH, left to right, Executive Committee Member Harold Russell, Vice Chairman John Aldes, M.D., Chairman Frank H. Krusen, M.D., and Vice Chairman Malcolm Hecht. Standing are Secretary Robert Watkins, Treasurer J. Leo Lynch, Executive Committee Chairman William P. McCahill, and Executive Secretary of CFTH Robert Anders. This year's meeting provided several international visitors an opportunity of speaking briefly about programs in their countries.

Introduction

MR. MCCAHILL: In order to get this program off expeditiously, I would like to present your chairman for the day.

Your presiding officer today, you might call "Dr. Everything" in the field of rehabilitation. Dr. Frank Krusen has retired so often and started so many new careers that he has left most of us younger people behind the post. He has just finished raising several million dollars for Temple University in Philadelphia. Prior to that, he resurrected the Sister Kenny Foundation from its near death and disaster. Now he is at Tufts in Boston to rejuvenate its rehabilitation program.

He has been the president of almost every international organization in the health and medical fields. He is the Chairman of the People-to-People Committee for the Handicapped, which is the capacity in which he chairs these meetings.

Last year he chaired a panel which was so successful that we duplicated the proceedings, and we plan to duplicate the proceedings this year. Without further words from me, Dr. Frank H. Krusen.

Frank H. Krusen, M.D.
Remarks of

Ladies and gentlemen, it is always stimulating and interesting to participate in an international panel and find out what people are doing throughout the world in regard to the rehabilitation of the seriously injured and handicapped and the chronically ill.

I have seen, within the last 40 years, a tremendous development, a new international movement, which is a movement toward the rehabilitation of the handicapped person throughout the world.

I remember when I presided at the meeting of the International Federation of Physical Medicine in London, England, in 1952 as its president. We had representatives of medical societies from 15 nations present at this first International Congress.

This summer in Montreal, we will have the fifth such Medical Congress. Dr. Paul Poulson sitting here has always been active in this group for Norway. This meeting will be attended by representatives of medical societies with groups of physicians specializing in the field of rehabilitation of the handcapped from approximately 40 nations, instead of 15 nations. So we see this kind of growth throughout the world.

Last week I gave the lecture at the Academy of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation in Chicago. I talked of the developments over the last 40 years in this country. I recalled back in 1928, just 40 years ago, there was a small group of physicians dedicated to this field who called themselves, because they had no better name, physical therapy physicians. Within the decade, they decided they were concerned with something more than therapy, and they called themselves specialists in physical medicine.

It was not until 1947 that finally an approved board, with specialists in this field, was organized in this country. Now we see hundreds of men coming off the line being trained in this specialty of physical and medical rehabilitation, or physical and rehabilitation medicine, if you like.

Dr. Krusen, at the podium, opens the meeting and gets the program under way for Americans interested in international rehabilitation and for visitors from as far away as Hong Kong and Australia and as near as Canada and Mexico.

This, then, is one of the fascinating and interesting developments that we see. We have seen over this past 40 years the activities of the International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled, and you will hear more about that today.

Some of us are involved the first week in July, with Commander Ian Henderson's International Congress on Rehabilitation in Brighton, England, which is put on by the British Council on Rehabilitation.

We are proceeding as I mentioned, to a time when we have a great international humanitarian movement in which we are guiding all of the health sciences into a new approach, in which we realize there can be worse things than death, and that the physician and that the health scientist, as humanitarians, must remember that it may be much more humane to save a person from years of dependency than merely to save his or her life.

We have the slogan that it is the responsibility of the modern health scientist not only to add years to life, but also to add life to years.

We are a group, I think, at this table, or those around me are a group at this table who, I think, might subscribe to a philosophy which was once given years ago to his congregation by the founder of the Methodist Church, John Wesley, who has always interested me, because he wrote not only about religious things, but he also wrote a book on electricity, which he called "Electricity Made Clear by a Lover of Mankind and of Common Sense." He went on to describe the use of electricity in the treatment of disease.

John Wesley once said, and I think the men at this head table are committed to this philosophy: "Do all the good you can, in all the ways you can, to all the souls you can, with all the zeal you can as long as you can."

This is the way the panelists looked to the audience: Mr. Amato, Dr. McCavitt, Mr. Regan, Dr. O'Flanagan (hidden), Chairman Krusen, Father Collins, S.J., JohnLawyer, and CFTH Secretary Robert Anders.

311-474 O—68——2

On my right, Mr. David Amato was once director of rehabilitation here in Washington, then for a long time in Mexico he directed rehabilitation with the Agency for International Development as rehabilitation advisor at the American Embassy in Mexico from 1952 to 1963. Since 1963, he has been education-training adviser for the Agency for International Development at the Embassy. He always inspires me with his magnificent work among the Latin-American countries in the field of rehabilitation.

Dr. Martin McCavitt, distinguished leader in the field of rehabilitation is now on the staff of the Social and Rehabilitation Services of our Department of Health, Education, and Welfare as head of the international unit.

Mr. Paul Regan is Education Officer of the Bureau of Educational Cultural Affairs of our own Department of State, in a very unique position to advance the field of rehabilitation through UNESCO.

Dr. Kevin O'Flanagan, our friend in Ireland, who is planning the next International Congress to be held in Ireland next year, will tell you about the plans for this Congress.

On my immediate left, Father John Collins, S.J., from Hong Kong. Father Collins says he is "Jesuit, Irish, 58 years of age, poor man"—and I say you do not need to feel bad about a "poor man" at 58; I am 70. You are just a youngster. He will tell us about the developments for the Pan Pacific Conference in Hong Kong.

On his immediate left is Mr. John Lawyer, also from our own Government, Director of the Office of International Organizations of the U.S. Department of Labor.

On the far left is our very able Executive Secretary of the Committee for the Handicapped of the People-to-People Program, Mr. Roberts Anders.

According to my instructions, I am to call now on Dr. Kevin O'Flanagan of Ireland, who will speak on the pending 1969 World Congress in Dublin of the International Society for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled and the WCVR (the World Commission on Vocational Rehabilitation) Seminar prior to the Congress.

Remarks of Kevin P. O'Flanagan, M.D.

I wish to express my most grateful thanks to the President's Committee for their very kind invitation to me and for my inclusion on the International Panel. I have been deeply impressed by all I have seen since my visit to the United States and by the kindnesses with which I have been received by one and all. I greatly appreciate the courtesy and hospitality shown to me personally.

I am sure you will bear with me if I take the opportunity presented to me here today to talk to you of our plans and program for the 11th World Congress of the International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled, which is to be held in Dublin, Ireland, from the 14th to the 19th of September 1969.

The National Rehabilitation Board, of which I have the honor to be chairman, will act as host to the Society. The chairman and members of the National Rehabilitation Board are appointed by our Minister for Health to advise him on all aspects of rehabilitation in Ireland, to coordinate the work of the voluntary bodies in the field of rehabilitation and, with the approval of the Minister, to initiate such schemes for the training, employment, and placement of handicapped people as are considered desirable.

The chairman and the members of the Board give their services on an entirely voluntary basis and the personnel of the Board is representative of persons prominent in the medical, educational, and social services fields.

Our Board is directly associated with our National Medical Residential Rehabilitation Center a few miles outside Dublin. It operates a Hearing Aid and Educational Advisory Service throughout the country; a National Placement Service for the Placement of Handicapped Persons; a full vocational assessment service for the assessment of handicapped people; an Occupational Therapy College for the training of occupational therapists, and an Industrial Therapy Service to facilitate the establishment of industrial workshops for disabled people. In addition, we have a Counseling Service, which we call our Special Youth Employment and Advisory Service for the guidance of handicapped children of school-leaving age.

As regards the actual planning of the Congress, we have set up all the usual committees to deal with

particular aspects. We have recently issued to the ISRD, the national secretaries, and to the special commissions a proposed draft program, and we are awaiting comments so that the preliminary program can be put in hand. In the draft program we have tried to embrace special interests, together with the normal subjects which are usually discussed at the World Congresses.

In addition to what appears on the draft program, there will be special "closed" sessions where a selected number of experts will meet together to discuss particular problems in their fields. Provision is being made for the holding of the Scientific Sessions and for meetings of the Special Commissions.

Plans for the Exhibition, which is being run concurrently with the Congress are also well advanced and, in fact, we hope that the documentation and application forms for the Exhibition will be circulated this month.

A very good and interesting program has been drawn up for the lady associates. As you can well imagine in Ireland, the social entertainment of the delegates is not being overlooked and all I can say at this stage is that some most enjoyable evenings are being planned when the serious work of the Congress has concluded each day.

There is a special Disabled Participants Committee whose job it is to ensure that disabled people attending the Congress can fully partake in the business and social aspects of the Congress. This Committee is arranging suitable accommodation, transport, and such nursing and attending services as may prove to be necessary.

The delightful Irishman enjoys one of his own jokes—Dr. O'Flanagan tells the audience about the 1969 11th World Congress of ISRD in Dublin.

As regards the financing of the Congress, we are assured of good backing from our Government and we also have been fortunate enough to receive generous donations from private firms. In this connection you will all be interested to know that we received a very generous donation from the Irish Hospitals Sweepstakes Ltd., and we have also received a substantial donation from Messrs. Arthur Guinness Son & Co. (Dublin) Ltd.

We are confident that the income from the registration fees, together with the financial backing we have already been promised, will enable us to fully cover the costs of the Congress. We have set up a separate administration for the Congress and have rented some rooms so that the preparations can go on unimpeded. Key members of our staff are being relieved of their ordinary work so as to enable them to concentrate fully on the Congress.

The theme of the Congress, as most of you already know, is "Community Responsibility for Rehabilitation" and the Congress will be held in the historical premises of the Royal Dublin Society, Ballsbridge, Dublin, which is the venue for the annual Dublin Horseshow. We have booked over 2,000 places in hotels and guest houses, and all the accommodations so far reserved are within a relatively short distance to the Royal Dublin Society's premises.

Immediately prior to the World Congress, a seminar on special education will be held in Cork and a seminar on vocational rehabilitation, under the auspices of the World Commission on Vocational Rehabilitation, will be held in Galway. Draft programs have already been submitted to the International Society in relation to both these seminars and all the necessary bookings of hotel accommodation, transport, and so forth have been completed. We hope that the final programs for these two seminars will be prepared at an early date, in consultation with the Commission on Special Education and the World Commission for Vocational Rehabilitation.

Mr. Frank Cahill, well known to a number of you, is organizer of the vocational rehabilitation seminar on our behalf.

As I am necessarily limited to 15 minutes, I have only given you here a bare outline of our preparations for the Congress but I hope I have given you enough information to tempt all of you to come to Dublin for the Congress. I can promise you a most instructive and enjoyable visit.

DR. KRUSEN: Thank you very much, Dr. O'Flanagan.

My instructions are now to call on the gentleman on my left. In addition to being "Irish, Jesuit, aged 58—the poor man!"—he graduated from the National University of Ireland. He came to Hong Kong way back in 1937. He said he usually adds "before you were born," but it probably does not apply, he said, to Bill McCahill, in his case because Bill is so ancient.

He established a workshop for the disabled in the field of rehabilitation in 1958. In 1959 he was a founder member of the Hong Kong Society for Rehabilitation. He helped to set up training centers for the disabled for the Hong Kong Society in 1959.

He helped found the hire-the-handicapped movement in Hong Kong in 1962. In 1963 he formed the Joint Council for the Physically and Mentally Disabled.

In 1961 he was a member of the Executive Committee of the Hong Kong Council of Social Service. He set up the St. Camillus workshops for the disabled in a tenement area in 1963. The workshops have been self-supporting since 1964.

In 1965, and up to the present, he became Honorary Secretary of the Fourth Pan Pacific Conference Committee.

He has established a series of credit unions and developed the credit union movement in Hong Kong in 1963. Interestingly enough, among the 14 credit unions, with 10 more preparing for inauguration, one of the unions is for the disabled, the St. Camillus Credit Union. He is a permanent advisor to the Credit Union League of Hong Kong.

He is now in this country attending the credit union annual meeting, and he is a remarkable man, and he will tell us about the Fourth Pan Pacific Rehabilitation Conference.

Remarks of Rev. John Collins, S.J.

I have been invited to speak to you on the subject of the Fourth Pan Pacific Rehabilitation Conference which will take place this year in Hong Kong from September 1 to September 7.

May I say at the outset how grateful I am to be given this privilege of addressing such a distinguished gathering. I hasten to add, however, that in speaking to members of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped I feel very much at home. First, because a good deal of my work in Hong Kong has been directly concerned with employment of the handicapped, and second because the theme of the Fourth Pan Pacific Rehabilitation Conference is "New Talent for the Community." As the words of this theme imply, the whole focus of this conference, as far as its impact upon the general public is concerned, is upon the ability of the handicapped to use their residual talents in performing useful employment in the community.

Three years ago, when we began preparing for the conference, the first act of the planning committee was to write a short paper entitled: "What We Want To Achieve in the Conference." I shall quote the first paragraph:

> "The object of this conference is to bring to the general body of the uninitiated the conviction that a disabled person, because he is a human being, has the same rights as any other human being: principally the right to make a livelihood for himself, so that he and his family can live as human beings. He is not a second class citizen. Provided that he is capable of work, and willing to do it, he has the right to employment."

The Hong Kong Conference is the fourth of a series of three yearly conferences which began in Australia in 1958, and the importance of these conferences and the interest shown in them has been growing rapidly. There were 250 participants at the first conference in Sydney in 1958. The second conference was held in Manila in 1962 with a participation of over 400. The attendance at the Tokyo Conference in 1965 was around 900. It is difficult to prognosticate how many will attend the conference in Hong Kong, but a fair estimate would be 1,200 to 1,500. Although these conferences stress the needs of the Pan Pacific area,

participation from the beginning has been truly international.

Briefly, then, one could say with truth that the Pan Pacific Conference is more and more assuming the nature of a world congress on rehabilitation problems of the Pacific area. This year, for instance, we have received applications from places as far apart as Greece and Brazil, and speakers will include such internationally famous rehabilitation experts as Dr. Howard Rusk and Dr. Henry Kessler from the United States of America, Sir Ludwig Gutman and Sir Herbert Seddon from England.

Our aim has been to invite top-rank specialists from all over the world to contribute their knowledge and experience to our discussions.

We consider that Hong Kong is a very suitable place to hold this conference. It is easy of access from any part of Asia and is served by more than 20 international airlines. Visa requirements are minimal. In fact, for U.S. citizens and many other nationals, no visa is required for the first 30 days.

It is a tax-free port where goods from all over the world sell at low prices. Hotels and transport facilities are among the best in the world. The population is 98 percent Chinese, yet there is no place in the world where people of so many nationalities, from the East and the West, are living together in harmony. Although Chinese is spoken everywhere, English is the medium of communication in the main shopping centers and hotels.

The "poor man" from the Pacific, Irish and Jesuit Father Collins, takes his turn at the mike to tell about the pending Pan Pacific Conference in Hong Kong, August 1968.

From the rehabilitation point of view, Hong Kong provides an interesting case study, especially when you consider the vast problems which this tiny territory has faced in the course of the past 20 years. In 1947, Hong Kong was a quiet and rather sedate colony of less than 800,000 inhabitants. Its main business was the import and export of goods which came into its harbor from countries all over the world. Manufacturing accounted for only 20 percent of its economy.

Suddenly, after the communist takeover in 1949, a flood of refugees came pouring into the colony. In the course of a few years, the population had increased to 3½ million. Refugees still continue to come across our borders and the present population is around 4 million. Hong Kong has no rivers, no natural power or mineral resources, and the whole of this population lives mainly in an urban area of approximately 12 square miles. In less than 10 years after the refugee influx, the whole atmosphere of Hong Kong has changed. The biggest housing scheme in the world was undertaken to house the refugees, and this building project is still continuing. Three large reservoirs were constructed; schools and hospitals sprang up overnight, and, despite the lack of natural resources, the industry and entrepreneurship of the Chinese quickly turned Hong Kong into an industrial center which now supplies a large part of the world with its own manufactured products. Hong Kong's business is now 80 percent manufacturing, 20 percent import and export.

This extraordinarily rapid increase in population, and the absorption of these refugees, who had come from the rural areas of mainland China, into a manufacturing economy, brought with it a correspondingly sudden increase in industrial accidents. Traffic accidents and disease added to the toll so that when the Hong Kong Society for Rehabilitation was started in 1959 it was estimated that there were at least 20,000 seriously disabled people for whom nothing had been done except the immediate hospital treatment which they had received. Though we are far from catching up on this problem, which is increasing daily, we have now a large and active social welfare department, many

modern hospitals, including the largest in Asia, four well-equipped medical rehabilitation centers, and one vocational training center apart from a modern leprosarium, and about 20 voluntary organizations dealing with rehabilitation in one form or another. During the Fourth Pan Pacific Conference, a second large vocational rehabilitation center, built by the World Rehabilitation Fund, will be opened in one of the main industrial areas of Hong Kong, Delegates will be given an opportunity to visit these centers during the conference.

I said that Hong Kong provides an interesting case study in rehabilitation. When you consider that 80 percent of the refugee population came to us illiterate and unskilled and that our pattern of industry is changing from the semiskilled to the highly sophisticated, you will realize some of the problems which confront us, particularly in the matter of vocational training and placement of the handicapped.

But, our problems are also the problems of Asia as a whole. The meeting in September will, therefore, be in fact, a workshop on rehabilitation in Asia. And, we are attempting something new in this 1968 conference, both in the subjects treated and in the structure of the conference itself. There will be sectional meetings, for instance, on drug dependence with visits to two rehabilitation centers for drug addicts, and there will be other sections dealing with tuberculosis, mental illness, and geriatrics, subjects not treated in previous conferences. Through group discussions and one rather provocative debate there will be more opportunity for active participation on the part of the conference delegates. Apart from plenary sessions in the mornings and sectional meetings each afternoon, I am sure it will interest you to know that the whole of Friday will be given to the problems of vocational training and placement. Friday afternoon will be the climax of the conference: an open forum on employment of the disabled conducted by a panel of industrialists and labor experts.

The conference site will be the city hall which is situated right in the center of Hong Kong and adjacent to the ferries which cross the harbor. Some of the sectional meetings will be held in the Hong Kong Hilton. Both of these places are quiet, comfortable, and air conditioned.

The conference will be opened by the Governor of Hong Kong, Sir David Trench, whose wife is a founder member and current president of the Hong Kong Society for Rehabilitation. An attractive registration form with details of hotel accommodations, tours, and a list of invited speakers has been printed and may be obtained either from the ISRD office in New York or from our office in Hong Kong.

Finally, a word about the conference expenses. We have been concerned from the beginning to avoid all pretense and extravagance and to keep expenses to the minimum. Nevertheless, with an estimated 1,500 delegates, the total budget will be in the nature of 60,000 U.S. dollars.

The Hong Kong Government has given us a generous grant of $25,000, but we still have to raise the balance of $35,000 from registration fees and donations. Registration fees for full delegates will be $22, but please note that there will be a 10-percent reduction for all fees paid before June 6.

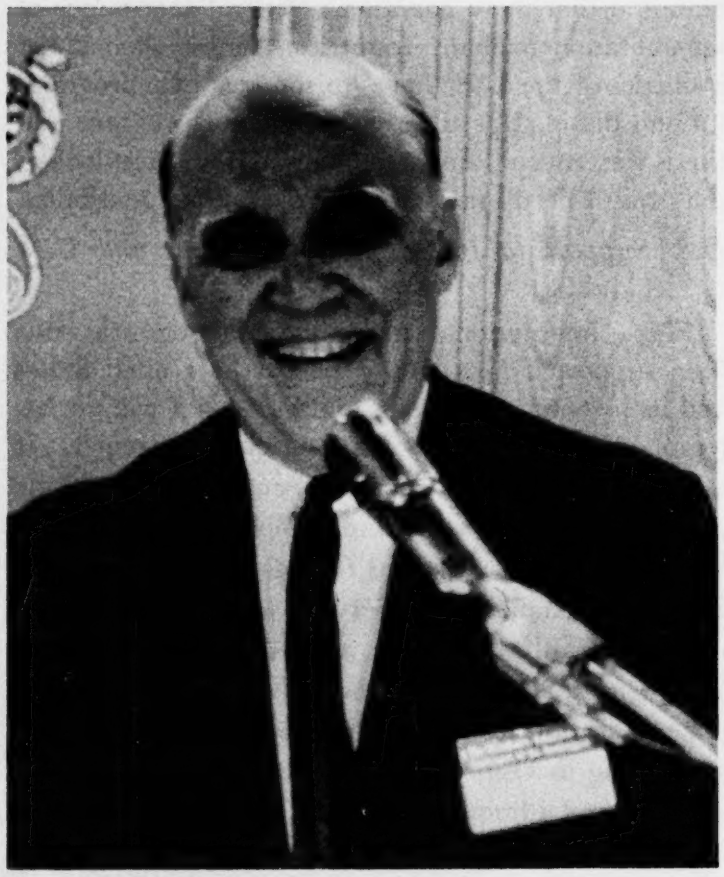
Ladies and gentlemen, I feel sure you will realize how much this conference means, not only to us in Hong Kong, but to the whole of the Pan Pacific area. The 3 years of hard work, the headaches and the frustrations, and the money we have spent have but one object in view: to bring about an increased interest in the plight of the disabled, to help share the knowledge and the techniques necessary for their rehabilitation, to enable more and more handicapped people to become economically independent, and to preserve their dignity as human beings. You will understand this. For over 40 years you have been doing in America what we are trying to do now for Asia. I am sure we will have your interest and your support. And I hope that not a few of you will be able to find the time and the means to participate.

DR. KRUSEN: Thank you very much, Father Collins.

I will ask Dr. McCavitt of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and who is particularly concerned with the U.N. activities, to discuss with us the United Nations activities.

Remarks of Dr. Martin E. McCavitt

The U.S. interest and involvement in international rehabilitation, working cooperatively and directly with other countries around the world as well as with United Nations and other international agencies, such as ILO, WHO, UNESCO, has been a very large and significant program. While I have been requested to speak on the specific topic of "What the U.N. is Doing in the Field of Rehabilitation as Seen from the U.S. Viewpoint," I recognize the wide scope and diversity of the many programs and activities underway in many countries and find it difficult to attempt to enumerate, or describe all of these programs, and certainly not to evaluate them in the short time allowed to us this afternoon.



Newly appointed Chief of the Government's Division of International Rehabilitation, Dr. Martin McCavitt enjoys a light moment before explaining the inner workings of the U.N. and how U.S. position papers and instructions to its delegates can increase U.N. activities in the rehabilitation fields.

In considering this overall topic, I recognize that it is a followup, in large measure, of a panel discussion held a year ago at this same annual meeting relating, for the most part, to international organizations in the rehabilitation field. The interest and enthusiasm following the first International Panel on Cooperation, Coordination, and Communications in Hiring the Handicapped Worldwide, prompted this second discussion. In reviewing the remarks of Dr. Frank Krusen, Dr. Aleksander Hulek, Dr. James Garrett, Mr. John Nesbitt, and others participating in last year's program, I realize that the stage has been set for a closer look at the United Nations activities and programs in the field of rehabilitation and I will attempt to touch on some of the highlights of this program.

United Nations Resolutions for Rehabilitation

The programs in rehabilitation of the disabled of the United Nations go back to the First General Assembly of that organization in 1946, establishing a program of social welfare services. Rehabilitation of the handicapped as an area in which technical assistance should be made available to Governments was specifically mentioned in this early resolution. Further stimuli to the U.N. programs in rehabilitation were Economic and Social Council resolutions on rehabilitation of the disabled in 1950 and 1965, and the U.N. Declaration of the Rights of the Child—in 1959.

Resolutions of the Economic and Social Council from 1950 were followed by recommendations of specialized agencies like WHO, ILO, and UNESCO which defined rehabilitation in their specific fields.

In one of the early social commissions of U.N. reports at Lake Success—social rehabilitation of the handicapped and the blind was considered.

In reviewing the action taken by the United States over a period of 20 years, it is interesting to note that there were four initial draft resolutions submitted by the representatives of Bolivia, Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

The draft resolution submitted by Bolivia drew attention to the rights of the handicapped person to be helped to help himself, and recommended that governments consider establishing appropriate organs to take the lead in studying and solving problems involved.

The Canadian draft resolution, referred only to the problem of the blind, invited the Secretary-General to proceed with a program in cooperation with the specialized agencies including the development of a suitable demonstration project for the blind.

A draft resolution submitted by the United States emphasized the role of the United Nations in the field of rehabilitation and requested the Secretary-General to proceed to plan an international program in cooperation with the specialized agencies and nongovernmental organizations. The resolution also requested the Secretary-General to utilize the provision of advisory services and to include an amount in the budget for 1951 for headquarters staff for initiating the program.

The resolution submitted by the United Kingdom requested the Administrative Committee on Coordination to plan a coordinated program and to report on it to the Social Commission.

The representatives of Bolivia, Canada, and the United States finally collaborated in a revision which was submitted as a combined resolution.

Review of Programs and Activities in Rehabilitation

The ninth issue of the Summary of Information on Projects and Activities in the Field of Rehabilitation of the Disabled for the year 1966, and the addendum that covered the period from January to October 1967, presents a compilation of the most important programs and activities that had taken place. This summary, according to the procedures applied in previous issues, is based on the reports from the various agencies concerned with developments achieved and plans for future projects.

The data serving as the basis for the relevant information contained in the summary have been provided by the U.N., the International Labor Organizations, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Relief and Work Agency for Palestine Refugees, the Pan American Health Organization, and the Inter-American Children's Institute. Pertinent material has only been supplied by a number of international nongovernmental organizations and agencies which concentrate on bilateral programs and are, for the most part, members of the Conference of World Organizations Interested in the Handicapped.

In attempting to review the nature and extent of involvement of these projects and activities, it was observed that they covered a wide range of subjects within more than 90 countries. The index of major projects places prosthetic programs and vocational programs with the highest frequency, followed by training through fellowships in physical therapy, occupational therapy, and speech therapy. There has been less emphasis on special education, medical aspects, and nursing. As for disabilities, projects in blindness covered more than all the other disabilities combined.

Dr. Hulek, Chief of the Rehabilitation Unit for the Disabled, U.N., last year summarized the previous 5 years of programs and activities of that body, and its four specialized agencies, at this international panel discussion of the President's Committee, by indicating that there were 180 fellowships granted ranging from 4 to 6 months. A number of courses and seminars were organized with trainees recruited from the developing countries; a number of governments were encouraged to pass new legislation; there were many publications prepared in English, Arabic, and Russian, and many others were translated into Chinese, Spanish, and French.

It may be concluded from reviewing the literature and from speaking with representatives from public and private agencies interested in international rehabilitation that there has been a general acceptance of rehabilitation in many countries. Almost all member countries of the U.N. have, to some extent, programs for the disabled as their governmental program and this is very encouraging to all of us, but we must look at the overall need and the U.S. role and responsibility.

U.S. Support to International Programs and U.N. Activities

These international rehabilitation programs have been supported for many years by the United States and its several departments and bureaus. I will not attempt to enumerate all of the supporting agencies. It is important, however, in this discussion to give some consideration to the continuing support, as well as some of the areas of concern for future support by the Social and Rehabilitation Service within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

I might state here, parenthetically, that there may be some confusion in the minds of our listeners today in attempting to keep up with the names of the various agencies and administrations that have been identified with this support of the international rehabilitation programs following the various reorganizations over these years. I will try to refer to only those official bodies, therefore, that have included the Social Welfare Administration and the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration that are now under our new title of Social and Rehabilitation Service. I believe a brief statement of the historical backing of this program is indicated.

The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, now RSA, has been involved in international activities since 1947. These activities were carried on with other nations and in connection with the U.N. and its specialized agencies; the International Cooperation Administration, now the Agency for International Development, the Department of State, and numerous voluntary agencies such as World Rehabilitation Fund, and the International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled.

Some of these international activities include:

(*a*) Rehabilitation Research. Since 1960, the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation has conducted a program of financial support for the conduct of rehabilitation research abroad—with American-owned foreign currencies under Public Law 480. All of these cooperative projects are of great depth and scope and are using scientists of outstanding renown to exploit the unique research opportunities in each country and to demonstrate ways and means for meeting problems of disability.

(*b*) Interchange of Rehabilitation Personnel. In September 1961, the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation began to implement the additional international research authorities provided by Public Law 86–610, the International Health Research Act. Under section 4, the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation was authorized, among other things, to arrange for the interchange between the United States and participating foreign countries of scientists and foreign experts engaged in rehabilitation research.

(*c*) Technical Assistance. For some years the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation has recruited American experts in vocational rehabilitation for temporary assignment by the Agency for International Development and in a more limited way, the United Nations to countries which request this kind of help.

(*d*) Preparation of Position Papers. Another major activity has been the preparation of position papers on rehabilitation for the use of the State Department and official U.S. delegates to the United Nations' conference. Along this same line, we assisted the Senate subcommittee on Reorganization and International Organizations in its study of rehabilitation abroad.

(*e*) Participation in International Meetings and Conferences by OVR. These included the International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled; International Congress on Physical Medicine; Inter-American Confederation on Rehabilitation; Third World Congress of the Deaf.

(*f*) Cooperation and Collaboration of Working Out Programs for Foreign Trainees and Observers. While there have been several consultants called upon from the United States to participate in seminars and serve as consultants in rehabilitation, we recognize that others could be made available when the need arises and when the request is made.

The Social Welfare Administration from the beginning of its international research activity consulted with United Nations experts in the development of the program. The program and activities under the sponsorship of U.N. agencies have provided an excellent base for social development. United Nations social welfare advisors in regional offices and in country programs have facilitated contacts.

The U.N. Bureau of Social Affairs at headquarters in New York, and the regional office in Geneva serve as a focal point for international social research. The Bureau has made data available on country programs and this has provided an important basis for identifying social questions of sufficient international interest to make research in depth of value.

The Bureau's studies, such as the Report on the World Social Situation and the International Survey of Programs of Social Development, furnish significant social data on countries in varying stages of development. U.N. expert groups have developed widely used reports such as the studies on national social service programs and social work training. The U.N. Research Institute for Social Development in Geneva, starting its work in 1964, added another important international facility for research in the social field and, in its research reports, has already made a contribution on the role of social factors in development, on methods of computing levels of living through use of indicators, and on the cost-benefit analysis of social projects.

In addition to the program activities supported by the United States, either directly with a cooperating country or through the efforts of the U.N., it is important to look at the social legislation enacted within a country.

Social Legislation

In speaking of rehabilitation and social legislation at the Tenth World Congress of the International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled in Wiesbaden, Germany, Miss Mary E. Switzer indicated that:

> "All governments accept responsibilities for the well-being of their people. But to find out what a

311-474 O - 68 - 3

nation means by this, we must look at the laws it enacts, the programs it supports, the help it actually gives to improve the lives of its citizens. In terms of rehabilitation, we need to know whether a nation places as high a value on a disabled citizen as it does on the able-bodied.

"This attitude, this conviction that all citizens, including the disabled, are a part of the social responsibilities of a nation, is growing. We see it expressed in many ways. Some of it is reflected in the survey we did of rehabilitation programs in 51 countries, published in 1964. The programs are not the same, nor do they reach the disabled people in the same ways—but the very size of the work now underway in these countries gives us confidence and encouragement."

Also in 1964, the United Nations, through its Department of Economic and Social Affairs, published a survey of the legislative and administrative aspects of rehabilitation in 18 countries, which we found to be a valuable report.

We are all familiar with most of the social legislation, including vocational rehabilitation laws and amendments, passed during the past 20 years. We are not as familiar, probably, with the commitments made through our missions to the U.N. In the most recent statement by Judge Marjorie Lawson, U.S. representative to the Commission for Social Development to the U.N., on the world social situation, February 13, 1968, she stated:

"Granting that many developing countries are not in a position to give high priority to rehabilitation programs, it is encouraging to read that within the framework of national social services, rehabilitation programs are nevertheless increasing in countries with varying socio-economic structures and differing cultural traditions. The report reflects a growing acceptance of rehabilitation of the disabled as an important aspect of social development."

Speaking of the major implications and the social development of many U.N. agencies, Judge Lawson stated:

"The serious social problems highlighted in the world social situation report has major implications for U.N. programs. Substantial sums are being devoted to social development through a variety of organizations in the U.N. family, in the U.N. itself, UNDP (United Nations Development Program), WHO, UNESCO, FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization), and UNICEF—to mention the major ones. The report on expenditures of the U.N. system in relation to programs (E/4351) indicates that approximately $185 million was spent in 1967 on programs of social development, including the development of human resources, health protection, the control and eradication of disease, and on social welfare and housing.

"My delegation is concerned, however, at certain trends in the expenditure pattern of the U.N. system. We note first that out of the total program expenditures of the whole U.N. family, the proportion for what may be broadly described as social development has declined, though only slightly, during the last 3 years. As we look at the U.N. itself, however, we see that the percentage of resources devoted to social development has declined sharply from 17 percent in 1962 to 12 percent in 1967. We would hope to see a reversal of this trend in the coming years. With respect to the U.N. development program, the major source of funds for technical cooperation programs in the U.N., we would reiterate the view expressed by the Commission last year in its Resolution 1227, XLII. We recommend to member States that they accord special consideration in the formulation of requests to the social development field, and we urge the Secretary General and the UNDP to accord favorable consideration to requests in all aspects of the social field.

"My delegation would go even a bit further. We are aware that requests for technical cooperation for both economic and social projects exceed the available resources. It is our feeling that in the past the requests from the social development side have perhaps been cut back disproportionately. This, too, is a trend that we would hope to see reversed. The need for increased assistance to governments for social development is abundantly clear from the report.

"Moreover, special attention undoubtedly needs to be paid to the involvement of more social experts in U.N. preinvestment assistance. This would provide a sounder basis for requests to UNDP. It appears that no significant progress has been made in involving the expertise of social planners and

social development experts in the initial phase of country programming or in assessment surveys.

"In order to facilitate a better integration of the social sectors with the planning in the economic aspects of country programming, I would like to suggest for the consideration of the Commission the possibility of a closer link between the Commission and the UNDP. More frequent exchange of information on development issues of mutual concern should be helpful at the time of the annual Commission sessions. In other words, we need to find ways to build in a closer relationship with this most important of the U.N. international assistance bodies. This, in turn, would provide an excellent base for action when the report of the special rapporteurs is put before the Commission. My delegation hopes, therefore, that a representative of the U.N. development program will be invited to Commission meetings in the future as are the representatives of the specialized agencies and UNICEF.

"As a final point, I would like also to emphasize the need for the closest coordination between the United Nations and the representatives of the specialized agencies in the planning and development of programs of assistance to governments. Resources for technical assistance are scarce. Better cooperation and coordination of the U.N. agencies toward implementation of the targets identified in the report—adequate food and nutrition, a reasonable rate of population growth, eradication of disease, full employment, better levels of living and education—call for concerted action."

Following a month of discussion in New York City with more than 30 nations, the final draft declaration on social development from the Commission for Social Development of the Economic and Social Council of United Nations called for, among a number of other principles and objectives, national and international action, this item:

> "Taking the appropriate measures for the rehabilitation of mentally or physically disabled persons, especially children and youth, so as to enable them to the fullest possible extent to be useful members of society; these measures shall include the provision of treatment and technical appliances, education, vocational and social guidance, training and selective placement, and other assistance required; and the establishment of social conditions in which the handicapped are not discriminated against because of their disabilities."

The Commission in its final report on the 19th session under the U.N.:

> "to assist the less developed countries in giving a high priority to programs concerned with the rehabilitation of the disabled, especially handicapped and mentally retarded children."

Future Needs and Recommendations

While all of these activities, programs, and commitments described are most encouraging, we must always be concerned with the future and not relax in our efforts to meet the many unmet needs.

In speaking at the President's Committee's international banquet last year, Mr. Norman Acton, then Secretary General of the World Veterans Federation, and now the Secretary General of the ISRD, referred to the constant concern with the progress of services for the disabled around the world and that this concern was received in other countries with warmth and gratitude. It is important that we keep abreast of the needs and their priorities and keep a vigilant watch on the activities.

Mr. Acton stated that at the international level, in particular, we must not lose sight of the need to continue stressing the validity of our purposes, because it is at that level in United Nations, the specialized agencies and other international bodies, that the problems and demands of mankind are seen in their greatest complexity. It is there that, despite the great work that has been done, there is a constant danger that the help available for rehabilitation programs will be curtailed or lost as too many demands are made on too few resources.

We should conclude by stating that we have come a long way both nationally and internationally during the last two decades. In addition to defining the problem and pointing up the needs, we have provided the services, explored better ways and ideas of approaching the problems in other countries by means of more than 200 research and demonstration projects that should have great impact in our domestic programs as well as abroad. We have worked together as a growing team within a larger and larger community of states and nations. We must recognize, however, there is much to be done.

We must find better ways and means of better communication and working cooperatively and collaboratively around our own needs and the needs of others as we broaden the base and understanding of social and rehabilitation problems and programs.

We must recognize that there is much to be done.

We should be concerned with areas of training with emphasis on inter-regional, as well as country planning. The U.N. Seminar on Prosthetists' Training in Denmark at which a U.S. Government expert will serve on the faculty is a good example of this forward look.

We should be concerned with a greater degree of coordination of the international programs to avoid overlap and gaps of service.

We should be concerned with ways and means of stimulating the private or voluntary sectors in each country, to be more responsive and take a greater leadership role.

We should be concerned with finding or recruiting consultants and experts to serve in very specific ways in those parts of the world where there are special needs and, when requested, make every major attempt to fill this need.

We should become aware of the needs, the resources, the programs, the research and demonstrations projects that are being conducted by public and private agencies abroad and how this information can be best translated to other parts of the world.

I believe that this type of forum provided by the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped is most important in bringing public and private agencies together to discuss our joint concern and direction for the future.

DR. KRUSEN: Thank you very much.

We are fortunate in having as our panel of discussants today outstanding U.S. Government spokesmen who will discuss the various international agencies with which we are involved.

The three other panel discussants will present their papers and then we will have a break and discussion thereafter.

Next is Mr. Paul Regan, who is the Education Officer, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, Department of State, who will discuss UNESCO.

Remarks of Paul Regan

UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, which just last year celebrated the 20th anniversary of its founding, finds itself occupied with a very crowded program of activities. It is in the nature of such an organization to find that its many elements are very competitive—competitive with other agencies in efforts to get what it feels is its fair share of the limited resources that must be divided among the other specialized agencies and with the myriad other organizations that share the burden of trying to improve the lot of man in this world. There is competition within the Organization itself for parts of the tight budget.

In the course of the 20 years of its life, the rather esoteric and vaporous original purposes that UNESCO pursued, being more concerned with the preservation of the cultural heritage and the expansion of man's intellectual horizons, have been moderated by the overriding influence of the problems of the developing world. The proliferation of the new states which have come into being in recent years, the widening gaps between the so-called development and the developing countries and the use of UNESCO and the specialized agencies as forums in which their needs could be expressed, caused, at least in the case of UNESCO, an almost total preoccupation with trying to meet these needs.

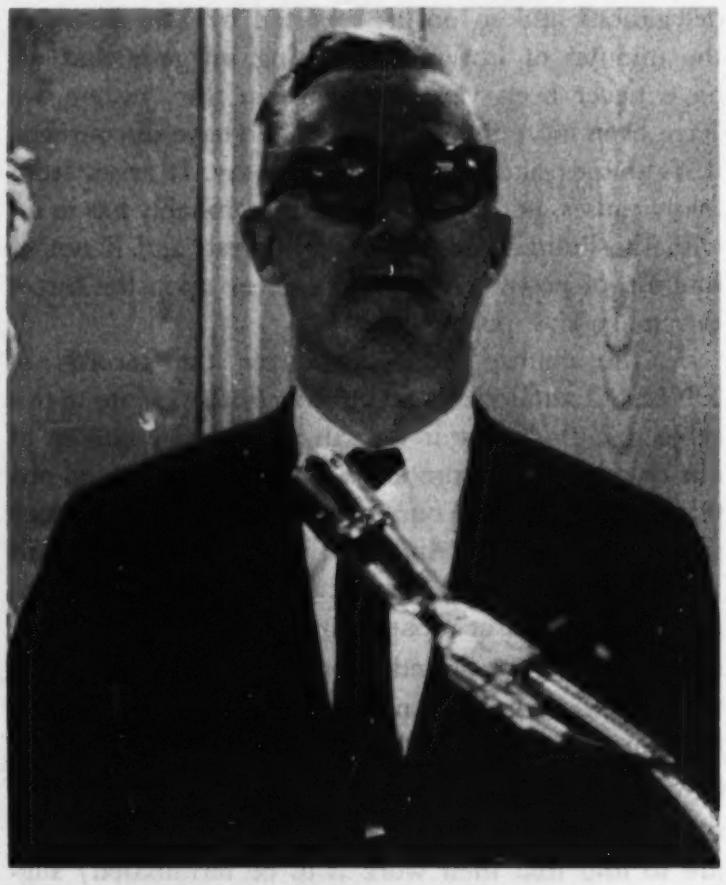
The infinite variety of these needs and the finite character of UNESCO's resources forced upon it the necessity for establishing certain priorities in the allocations of these resources. Unable to deal with the whole spectrum of activities that might relate to the specific problems brought to its attention, UNESCO apparently chose to identify as a primary handicap, affecting the largest number of people in its member states, the problem of illiteracy, upon which it has expended a considerable amount of its resources both financial and human.

Paralleling this activity were such others as the training of teachers and the building of schools to accommodate the ever increasing tide of youth seeking to relieve themselves of the handicap of no education. Even to the present time, these represent primary activities of the UNESCO Department of Education.

Today, the Department of Education of UNESCO consumes nearly 50 percent of the total budget of the Organization and it is barely scratching the surface of the tremendous problem presented by the insufficiency and the inadequacy of educational means and educational opportunity.

Now it may seem that in detailing this to you I have merely drawn a construct as a kind of defense against the rather modest efforts that UNESCO has made and, in fact, is still making with regards to education of the handicapped.

That is not the case. What I am suggesting is that however humanistic the concerns of the founders of UNESCO may have been and however deep their concern for improving the human condition, the mechanism that they have devised for coming to grips with problems seems nearly overwhelmed by the scope of the problems as to cause it, as is usually the case, to defer to the louder cries and to the demands of the more vocal and more influential influences in the society.



State Department education official Paul Regan explains how UNESCO works and how U.S. interest, or lack of it, affects UNESCO activities in the field of special education for the handicapped. "I suggest to you that probably louder noises are still needed for any more significant, any more substantial increases in activities (in UNESCO)," he told the audience.

There is in the case of UNESCO, as with other organizations, this tendency to prefer the massive programs and to ignore those for which there may be a constituency but which is less vocal and less demanding. I suppose that in the history of the development of our own country some time elapsed before we got around to meeting the needs of those members of our society who labored under physical and mental handicaps. In that sense it appears that the history of large international organizations such as UNESCO follow pretty much the same course.

While I feel sure that throughout the history of UNESCO consideration had been given to the subject of the education of the handicapped, it was not until 1965 that any formal program came into being, that is, formal in the sense if it's being designed and funded in the manner of any other project.

Since that time, UNESCO has been carefully and deliberately preparing itself for that time when it might be able to pursue more vigorously its interests and concerns with regard to the problems of special education for the handicapped. In its program for the biennium 1965–1966, it outlined a modest plan of research on the subject and proposed a study by the Secretariat of the advisability and feasibility for mounting a program in special education for the handicapped for consideration by the UNESCO 14th General Conference of November 1966. That General Conference instructed the Director-General of UNESCO to proceed with a program for the education of the handicapped based largely upon voluntary contributions of the member States.

The program for the biennium 1967–1968 reflected this forethought and, combining modest allocation from its regular budget, technical assistance funding and voluntary contribution, further studies were undertaken and a beginning was made in providing assistance to regional and country programs for the specific purpose of training teachers of handicapped children and providing expert services and fellowships for study of the education of the handicapped. The proposed program and budget for 1969–1970 which has just been prepared advances UNESCO's activities in this field one step further. It appears as an effort to consolidate the findings of research on the subject and of UNESCO's own studies and to put

these at the service of member States.

It has increased the contribution from its regular budget from $20,000 to $52,000 and it has attracted $80,000 from the United Nations development program, a doubling of its earlier resources from this source.

What is more important than the very modest sums of money identified with this program is the fact that UNESCO has taken this responsible and measured approach, stimulating among its member States increased interest in establishing programs for the education and training of the handicapped so that they may take their place in society and make a contribution to the development of that society.

It is certainly to be hoped that as other priorities in the UNESCO program become less demanding, increased allocations may be dedicated to this work.

It is the intention of our Government to call upon UNESCO to continue to seek ways and means of enlarging that program.

A review of the program and budget of UNESCO for the last two biennia and for the next biennium 1969–1970 reveals that whereas in 1965 there was no clear mandate from the General Conference to pursue work in the field of special education for the handicapped, the wording of the resolution governing activities in the 1967–1968 biennium is as follows:

> "The Director-General is authorized to develop a program in special education for handicapped children and young people on the basis of voluntary contribution from member States."

This is the resolution that governs present activities. In looking at the resolution proposed for the General Conference in November of this year to government activities in the biennium 1969–1970 we find the following:

> "The Director-General is authorized (a), to carry out a program of studies on special education for handicapped children and young people; and (b), to help member States to develop and improve special education, using, in particular, extra-budgetary resources including such voluntary contributions as may be made for this purpose, and to participate, at their request, in member States' activities in this field."

These are halting steps to be sure but they are forward steps, however modest, and they are the foundation upon which UNESCO will continue to build.

We have just recently received from UNESCO the copies of their proposed budget for 1969–1970. And we got this about 2 days after Bill McCahill called me and asked me to join you today. This was like looking into the future, having somebody prepare for you, in somewhat more formal and somewhat more certain terms, what is going to happen or what is forecast.

I have told you what UNESCO is planning for 1969–1970, to move from a program based entirely upon voluntary contributions from member States to a program that is now written into the budget in however modest terms.

During the course of the last four or five general conferences of UNESCO, this subject has been discussed. This seems that, at the last General Conference in November 1966, there was considerable expression by member States of interest in developing programs and in encouraging UNESCO to get on with some work in this field.

I am sorry to say that the historical position of our delegations and so on, as reported by Mr. Acton in the minutes of last year's meeting, suggests that we have never been very aggressive in this; rather, we have been more than restrained. We have discouraged it. It sounds like a damn thing to say. It arises from many causes, not the least of which probably has to do with the limited generation of interest, and if not of interest, of power, as brought to bear upon the forces that make U.S. policy.

In the course of looking over the records of UNESCO and looking specifically as they relate to this subject, I find that it has always been a matter of our own budgetary problems that have influenced our positions in many of our international representations in these conferences. And certainly it would be difficult for me to suggest at this particular point, when one has only to read the newspaper and see the nature of the strictures that are placed upon anyone in government today (this morning's newspaper suggests that AID and other internationally minded arms of the U.S. Government are being restricted by budgetary factors, the figure of 284 members of the AID program who are to find that their work is to be terminated) suggests that while our interests in national affairs and our concerns and the needs of international activities continue to grow, we do find that there are times when these cannot be met because of factors that do not relate at all to the interest and concern about the programs involved, so much as they do to the purely budgetary factor.

May I tell you that in the course of the past week it has been necessary to prepare what Dr. McCavitt referred to as a position paper, for use by our delegation to the 78th Executive Board of UNESCO, which meets in the middle of this month. And whereas, as I said, in the past it was our inclination that our position be one of restraint, we find now that even though we cannot presently suggest to UNESCO that they take on a massive program, principally because we know that the programs that are attacked that way usually do not bear the kind of fruits we are looking for, we are in a position to acknowledge, to see, and to call to the attention of UNESCO itself the fact that we acknowledge the quality of the program, and that it is beginning now to undertake it.

We cannot go back over the years that they did not pursue these purposes and do anything about it. But, we can do much about the future.

In this particular position paper, our position is stated that the U.S. delegation should express positive support for an increase in the UNESCO program of this type, not just of this type but specifically special education for the handicapped.

This position is based upon rethinking in the Department. It is based upon considerations of the fact that organizations that sponsor this particular conference and others probably are being heard.

I suggest to you that probably louder noises are still needed for any more significant, any more substantial increases in activities of the international organization.

I was reminded, after writing a paper last week on another subject, when someone said to me, "But you are talking about UNESCO as if you were something out there. You know, UNESCO is us, really. You should be talking about us when you are talking about UNESCO, because UNESCO has no meaning apart from the member States. It has no meaning for the United States, apart from what influence it can bring to bear to make the program of UNESCO fit the job that has to be done."

DR. KRUSEN: Thank you very much, Mr. Regan.

We come now to the third expert in our U.S. Government, Mr. John Lawyer, the Director of the Office of International Organizations of our Department of Labor, who will discuss ILO, the International Labor Organization.

Remarks of John Lawyer

It was with some hesitation that I accepted the generous invitation of Chairman Russell to speak on what the ILO is doing in the field of rehabilitation as seen from the U.S. viewpoint. While I have considerable knowledge of the International Labor Organization, its structure, organization, politics, and programs, my knowledge of vocational rehabilitation, a field in which most of you are experts, is far more limited. However, if I start with the known and proceed cautiously towards the unknown, drawing heavily upon ILO source material, I may be able to contribute somewhat to our joint effort to obtain a better understanding of international programs.

The International Labor Organization was founded in 1919 when Article XIII of the Treaty of Versailles was adopted by the Paris Peace Conference. With some amendments, this article remains as the charter under which the ILO functions. The ILO today is a tripartite structured, intergovernmental organization, with 117 member States, and is one of the specialized agencies of the United Nations.

From the structural viewpoint, the ILO has three organs.

A governing body, composed of 48 members—24 government, 12 employer and 12 worker—serves as a board of directors, controlling matters of policy and program, and supervising the work of the International Labor Office.

The International Labor Office, with headquarters in Geneva, has an international staff of some 2,500, including nationals of more than 90 countries. It functions as a research center, publishing house, and operational headquarters.

Then, there is the International Labor Conference, which meets annually, and is composed of four delegates—two government, one employer, and one worker, with their advisers—from each of the member States. It elects the governing body, adopts the annual budget, develops international standards, and provides a world forum for discussion of labor and social questions.

The ILO was founded on the concept that lasting peace can only be established if based on social justice, and, to contribute to this objective, it was necessary

to correct conditions of poverty, health, safety, and general working conditions that serve to undermine social justice.

Three primary methods, each of which has relevance to our topic today, are employed by the ILO to achieve its objectives: (1) standard setting, (2) research, and (3) operational activities.

Through an involved process requiring some 3 years, the conference adopts standards in the form of Conventions and Recommendations, which contain agreed upon statements of principles, objectives, and measures to implement. A Convention, if ratified by national parliaments under their constitutional systems, imposes a binding, international obligation. The Recommendation usually contains more detailed provisions and merely provides a suggested course of action. It is not subject to ratification. Under the ILO Constitution, all Conventions and Recommendations must be brought to the attention of the competent authority by each member State, that is, the authority competent to enact legislation.

Research is the second major activity, and involves the collection and analysis of facts and figures on labor throughout the world. The ILO is the most important single source of such information. Without the essential working information flowing from this effort, none of the overall work of the organization could be successfully carried forward.

The third method is the ILO's technical cooperation program providing assistance to many nations of Asia, Africa, Latin America, and other parts of the world. Its purpose is to help develop better methods of production, sound and peaceful labor-management relations, improved conditions of health and safety, and all other social institutions essential for the successful, democratic, evolution of an industrially less-developed society.

ILO operational activities are financed from four sources—regular budget, the expanded program of technical assistance, the special fund, and trust funds—all sources amount to about $17 million this year, exclusive of country contributions by beneficiary govern-

John Lawyer's talk on the ILO was informative, businesslike, and serious, but the laughter in the picture was at his opening sally that "I am tired of sitting." He concluded with a story about a giant pillar in an Istanbul mosque which had been worn deep through the centuries by the fingers of millions of faithful, saying: "if the touching of fingers and the pressure of fingers can penetrate metal and stone, the pressure of people like ourselves on Government can do likewise."

ments. Counting all money in the pipeline and country contributions, the total operational program of the ILO approaches $200 million.

Now, let's see how all of this applies to our immediate subject.

In 1955, the International Labor Conference adopted an international standard, a Recommendation, concerning vocational rehabilitation of the disabled. While many of you may be well acquainted with the terms of this instrument, its main features may be briefly recalled.

The Recommendation applies to all disabled persons whatever the origin and nature of their disability. It provides guidance covering the essential elements and scope of vocational rehabilitation:

- the principles and methods applicable to vocational guidance, vocational training, and placement of disabled persons;
- it outlines the administrative organization required for vocational rehabilitation services;
- the methods of enabling disabled persons to make use of these services;
- it deals with cooperation between the bodies responsible for medical treatment and for vocational rehabilitation;
- it treats methods of widening employment opportunities;
- sheltered employment;
- special provisions for disabled children and young persons.

Finally, the Recommendation stresses that vocational rehabilitation services should be adapted to the particular needs of each country and should be developed progressively with the aim of promoting and improving employment opportunities for the disabled.

The provisions of this important instrument are valid today and form the framework within which technical assistance is provided by the ILO to requesting governments. What may be described as an evaluation procedure was authorized by the Conference in 1965. It will take place within the next 2 or 3 years and will, I am convinced, show the tremendous influence this Recommendation has had in the development of legislation for the disabled in many parts of the world. Thus, we see the influence of the standard setting aspect of the ILO.

Since 1955, 48 countries have drawn upon the technical cooperation resources of the ILO for assistance in the field of vocational rehabilitation. Some have been assisted more than once but, in all, some 80 projecsts have been executed, are now going on, or are programmed. Fifteen country projects are included in the current 1967–1968 program and nearly 5 years of fellowships for study abroad will be provided 16 or 17 participants during the period. One project is worthy of particular notice, that is, the 3-week interregional study tour organized by the ILO in 1967 in cooperation with the Government of Denmark. It was attended by participants from 25 countries of Latin America, Asia, Europe, and Africa. The study tour was organized to afford national officials the opportunity to study the organization and administration of a vocational rehabilitation program, particularly the Danish system. Some 17 country projects and three regional projects are seen for the 1968–1969 period.

The nature of technical cooperation requested by governments and provided by the ILO varies widely from country to country. It depends upon the level of social and economic development reached, the standard of local experience and an awareness of needs and possibilities, as well as the administrative and personal resources at hand. It may take the form of an advisory mission to governments, a country survey mission, granting of fellowships to study abroad, regional seminars or training courses, or interregional study tours. However, in principle, all projects fall in six major types:

- national vocational rehabilitation service involving a careful study of the needs of the disabled and the resources available in terms of technical services, qualified personnel, and financial backing;
- services for particular categories of disabled, for example, the blind. Once established, such programs can be models for similar facilities for other categories of disabled persons and eventually make for a nucleus of comprehensive national programming for vocational rehabilitation;
- pilot rehabilitation centers providing—as in the case of the Cheras Center in Malaysia—a complete range of services: medical, social, and vocational;
- vocational guidance for disabled either at the national or local level;
- vocational training programs which may take different forms—from vocational training facilities, with the framework of a general training scheme, to a special program for the handicapped in general

and one category in particular;

- special placement service for the disabled.

All programs aim at providing leadership and guidance in an attempt to arouse and hold interest in the development of vocational rehabilitation means for disabled people throughout the world.

Research activities of the ILO are not, perhaps, so spectacular as the operating programs, but they nevertheless form an integral part of the overall activity. Each mission undertaken, for example, depends upon basic research for its success. Moreover, to complement the principles contained in the Recommendation and to make new trends, new ideas, and new developments as widely known as possible, the ILO publishes a series of articles and notes in its house organs. In addition, special publications are prepared, such as the 1967 article on Basic Principles of Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled. And two studies, one on Industrial Rehabilitation of the Disabled, the other on Adaption of Jobs for Disabled Persons, are in their final stages. A study to be undertaken next year will deal with automation and employment of the disabled. These are illustrative only of the types of research going forward in the ILO, but they will serve to spread knowledge on this important subject.

Lastly, I should mention that a major feature of the ILO program of vocational rehabilitation has been the extent to which it has been developed in cooperation with other organizations concerned with the needs of the disabled. Close working relations with the United Nations, the specialized agencies, national organizations and nongovernmental organizations are maintained at a high level by the ILO. This is accomplished through the established coordinating machinery of the United Nations, the operational program of the ILO and by the participation of ILO experts in a wide variety of meetings sponsored by these organizations.

In these past few minutes, I have touched briefly upon the formation, structure, objectives, and methods of operation of the ILO. We have looked at the source of funding for ILO programs. We have examined the nature and extent of ILO activity concerning vocational rehabilitation and the various techniques employed. We have seen that there is a real interest and that resources can be provided. The important point is that governments, alone, can tap these resources through their requests to the United Nations funds and to the ILO. It remains for the organizations involved to spark the interest of their respective governments to proceed in this direction.

Not too long ago I had the occasion to visit a famous mosque in Istanbul; and, as you entered the Temple, the mosque on the left was a giant pillar about 48 inches in diameter. It was no different from the rest of the supporting pillars, except legend has it that if you touch that stone with your finger it will bring good luck.

During the centuries, the millions of fingers that have touched that stone had made a hole in it bigger than your fist and 5 or 6 inches deep. A century or two ago a brass plaque, 2 inches thick, had been placed in the stone over that hole. Today the fingers touching that stone and the metal are penetrating that brass plaque.

So I had the feeling that if the touching of fingers and the pressure of fingers can penetrate metal and stone, that the pressure of people like ourselves on Governments can do likewise.

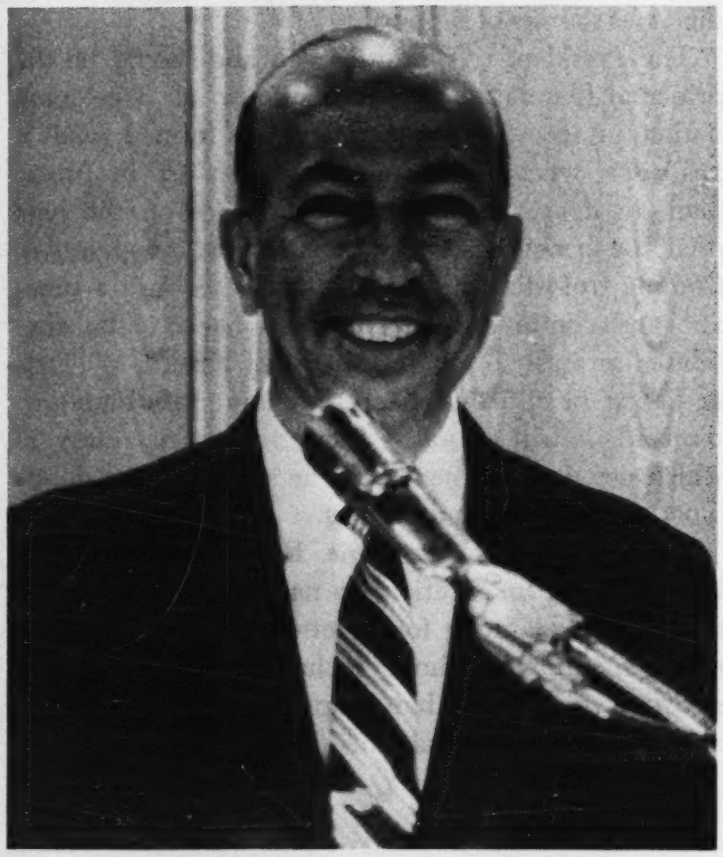
DR. KRUSEN: Our final Panel discussant is Mr. David Amato, Education-Training Advisor for the Agency for International Development, American Embassy in Mexico, who will discuss AID, the Agency for International Development. And since he works in Latin America, I did hope he would touch on PAHO, the Pan American Health Organization.

Remarks of David Amato

I am particularly grateful to our good friend, Bill McCahill, for the invitation he extended to me to attend this meeting. I do not see Bill here, so I would like to say something special about him.

I have worked with and known Bill for more than 20 years. And the President's Committee is indeed very fortunate in having an individual with the dynamics and the energy and enthusiasm which he has. He expresses the same enthusiasm that I did 20 years ago, and I wish that this morning I could have gotten up on the stage during the morning session and paid tribute to him, because all that the President's Committee is today is due in large part to Bill.

So I am glad he is not here to hear this.



"Mister Rehabilitation" to most countries South of the Border, David Amato drew upon his vast experience in working with other countries to suggest that a presidential committee would be a big boost to rehabilitation in Latin American countries because it would provide "in developing countries acceptance of the handicapped as productive workers."

Two weeks ago today I was with the Governor of a State in Mexico, and at a dinner he told me a story about our present Ambassador that I had never known before.

It seems that when Fulton Freeman came down to Mexico, he drove from Washington all the way to Mexico City. And upon crossing the border, the Government was alerted immediately that the Ambassador was crossing the border. The Governor said he sent out a delegation of common ordinary people to intercept the Ambassador. And as they stopped him on this lonely highway, and the Ambassador got out of the car, the spokesman for the delegation told the Ambassador that the Governor wanted his presence at dinner that night. The Ambassador thought to himself that the State capital of the State is way out of the way; but he looked at the rugged and serious faces of the delegation and then said, "You can tell the Governor that Mrs. Freeman and I will be glad to be at dinner."

And a spokesman for the group said, "That is fine, Mr. Ambassador, because we had orders to bring you, one way or another."

It did not take that much pressure to get me here, but I appreciate the invitation just the same.

I am not going to speak about what AID is doing in the field of vocational rehabilitation, because insofar as Latin America is concerned AID phased out all its projects in rehabilitation 4 years ago.

I could tell you of the fabulous rehabilitation program that it was my good fortune to be connected with in Mexico City, the formation of the Bureau of Rehabilitation in the Ministry of Health, with 10 rehabilitation centers and a staff of 320 people. I could tell you of many other things, but those are things of the past.

As I pointed out just now, AID has phased out its projects in rehabilitation. And while I am in the field of education now, and no longer in rehabilitation, I still consider it my first love. And it is certainly good and heartwarming to be here with my first love.

I would like to emphasize that through these years, the last 15 years, of experience that I have had in Latin America, and I visited 18 of the 20 Latin American countries, many of them dozens of times, I would like to pass along to you a message before I retire from this Government. I am going into my 36th year of Federal service, and it is at the request of the State Department that I am continuing for 2 more years; but I feel what I have to say, this message that I have to impart, I better do it soon, before I retire.

So I would like to read this little message, with your permission.

It is now axiomatic that helping the handicapped find useful and productive roles in society is a measure which contributes to the economic and social development of a country. This is true in the less developed countries as it is true in the United States.

There is greater urgency, however, in the less developed countries to conserve limited financial resources by restoring the wage earning capacities of the handicapped. These countries cannot afford people who are not economic assets. They are a drain on their economies.

Such people are not only nonproducers, but in a real sense nonconsumers. These countries must increase the number and proportion of persons who are able to consume the increasing production of their developing economies.

Without an increase in consumption, an increase in production has no meaning; and without an increase in production of goods and services, it is difficult to sustain a healthy economy.

Yes, in many less developed countries the number of nonconsumers is staggeringly high, in part due to the large numbers of handicapped persons. National planners in these countries think and plan in economic terms. It is unfortunate that they have not always had the advantage of the U.S. experience, particularly that of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, in developing acceptance of the handicapped as productive workers.

The medical and surgical care programs of the developing nations are, of course, constantly improving, with the result that the number of persons with physical and mental handicaps, unable to find suitable employment, is constantly growing. The existance of a sizable supply of able-bodied workers plus employer bias, prejudice, and ignorance of the potential productive abilities of such workers create formidable obstacles to employment for this growing number of handicapped, which in turn aggravates the task of maintaining the production-consumption balance.

Breaking down prejudices is not a quick or easy task. But the brilliant record of the President's Committee indicates that acceptance of the handicapped worker as a productive unit of labor can be systematically developed. The wide dissemination of this record can be a stimulating force to employers in less developed countries in breaking down artificial hiring barriers and in giving the handicapped equal consideration for employment.

The less developed countries are in urgent need of ideas and information on how developed countries, such as the United States, are resolving the problem of disablement, as a basis for analyzing their own social problems and defining ways and means of tackling them.

The significance of the use of presidential committees in less developed countries stems from the wide citizen participation such committees would attract, establishing in this way an important precedent for encouraging citizen participation in resolving other national problems.

This does not mean that the dissemination of information on the functions of such committees must be backed and supported by a check for so many dollars from the United States. Money from outside sources may not be the principal need. Once the community has evaluated its problem and the means to resolve it, the community may also be able to find indigenous sources of support.

The President's Committee can and should be the principal foundation of information to all developing nations on its own history: how it was formed, what it has done, what it is doing, and what are its future plans in developing a social conscience on the part of all the principal sectors of the American population. Coming from the President's Committee in a systematic and continuous manner, it is likely to be considered seriously by the Ministries of Health, Welfare, or Labor, or all three. Each time more information is received, it will crystalize more and more a way in which people of influence can be brought in to define a pattern of action and support.

Now is the opportune time. Every country is restlessly groping for solutions to national problems, and each one is planning for a better way of life for tomorrow. Surely, this should include planning for a constructive role for the handicapped to play in the life and the economy of a nation.

DR. KRUSEN: Thank you very much, Mr. Amato.

Those of you who are not citizens of the United States may not know that we have a national sport in this country, known as baseball, which has nine innings in length. At the seventh inning we take the seventh-inning stretch.

We have two more innings to go, so we will now take a 5-minute seventh-inning stretch, and then I hope you will return to hear the eighth and ninth innings, which I think will be very interesting.

[Short recess.]

DR. KRUSEN: Our Panel is reassembling.

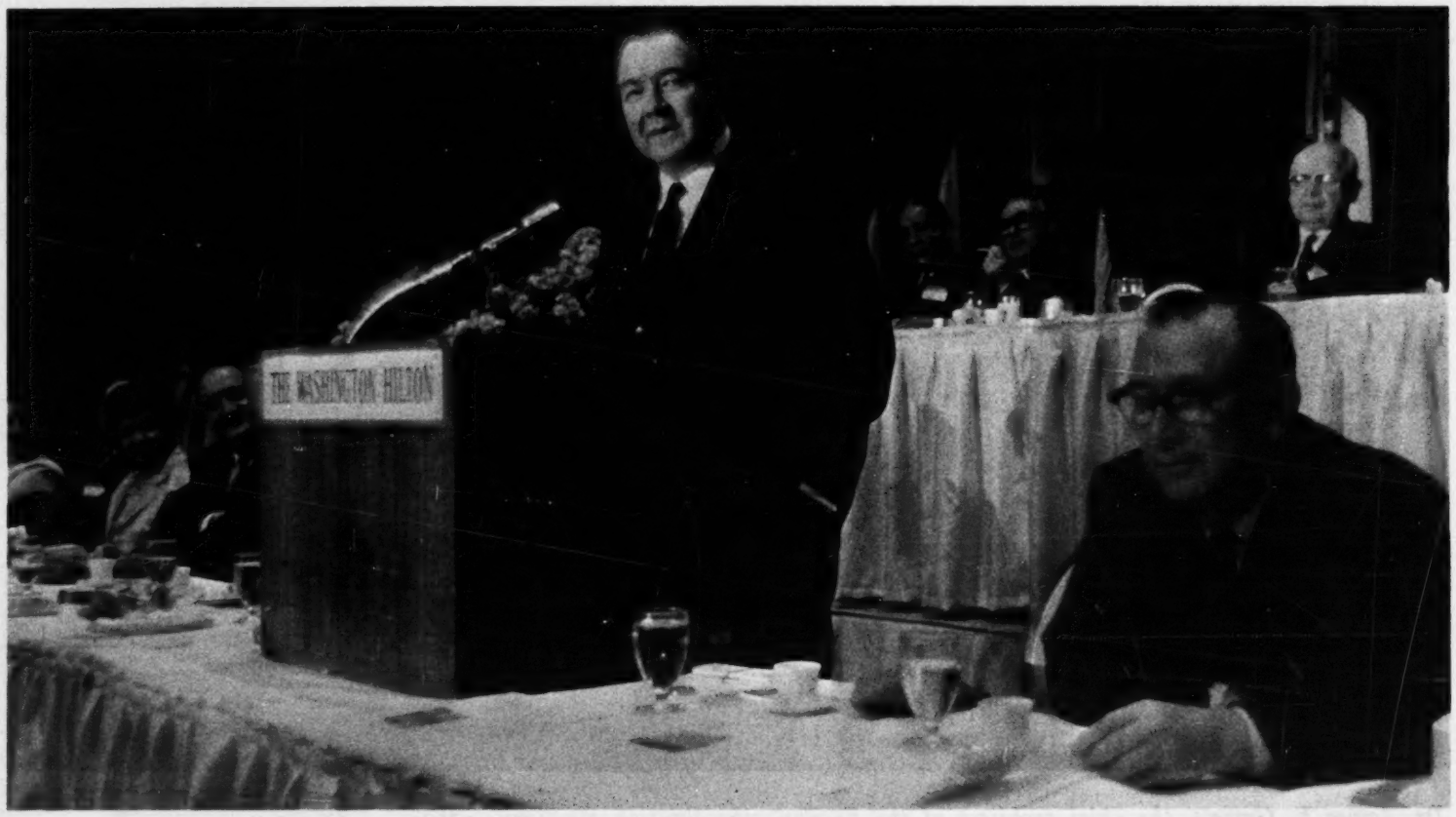
I should like, if I may, to call on certain people who I think have something to contribute and may wish to ask questions or make comments.

To start with, I would like to call on our distinguished international leader in the field of medicine, in the field of rehabilitation medicine, Dr. Henry Kessler, from New Jersey.

DR. KESSLER: I shall be very brief.

You have heard that story about the young girl in the private boarding school, who had to write a composition on Socrates. She had to be very brief. So she wrote that Socrates was a Greek; Socrates gave advice to the people; the people poisoned Socrates.

So I am not here to give any advice, but to tell you how impressed I am with every member of the seminar and the panel. They have presented to you primarily the governmental point of view and, over the years, as I have traveled from country to country, I have always heard the constant cry of "Why doesn't the Government do something about this?" And of course I have always had to reply that "As soon as the community shows some interest, perhaps the Government will."



Last year's International Banquet speaker, Norman Acton, presided as Toastmaster for the 1968 Banquet and took part in the International Panel earlier that day. On the right foreground is banquet speaker Jim G. Lucas, Pulitzer-Prize winning war correspondent for Scripps-Howard who brought home to the audience the real meaning of our involvement in Vietnam to the appreciative delight of combat wounded veterans from the Bethesda Naval Hospital and Walter Reed Army Hospital seated front row center as guests of honor for the evening.

So this is a combined operation of Government and the community.

In Africa, for example, about which so many people are pessimistic, I came away very optimistic, in spite of all the problems that they have now. They have many, many problems. I came away optimistic, because I found that for the past 100 years a tremendous base had been established by missionary groups and voluntary organizations, a base of education and health, upon which will be built the future of Africa.

In Ghana, for example, I saw this magnificent school for the blind. The headmaster was an African Mr. Chips. We established immediate rapport with this man. He took me from room to room, as I talked to the various teachers. The last teacher I asked, "What do you teach?" And he said, "I teach history," with a magnificent Oxford accent, and a man very well educated, a young man of 26. There are about 16 students in the class, from 11 to 16, boys and girls.

He proceeded to teach the class a lesson in history that day. He picked up his book and he began to read. "And the American slave traders took our people, bound them by the wrist and the feet, threw them into dungeons, put them on ships, and sent them to—where, Louise?"

Louise said, "Mississippi."

I almost fell through the floor!

"And why did they go there?"

"Because the white man could not stand the sunshine."

The headmaster immediately spoke up and said, "Yes, but that was a long time ago."

But that school for the blind was a well-developed school, based on the work of voluntary missionaries before.

And Uganda, the same way. I saw a magnificent agricultural project for the blind, in which these blind workers were sowing their seed. They had these little

Dr. James F. Garrett, the chief architect of the Federal rehabilitation program in the international area, receives the People-to-People Citation from Committee for the Handicapped Chairman Frank H. Krusen, M.D., as the high point of the 1968 International Banquet of the President's Committee as an appreciative audience of 800 recognize the tremendous contribution which Dr. Garrett has rendered quietly and with unassuming modesty during the past decade and more. Expressing appreciation in the front is Chairman Harold Russell while the upper dais of "internationalists" include several members of the ISRD Council and the panelists of the afternoon.

lines of string in parallel rows, with knots about every foot. Every time they felt the knot, they did all the harvesting.

I want to tell you about something which impressed me a great deal, but it escaped my mind at this moment. But the important thing is that voluntary groups have established the services, and however miniscule some of them may be and inadequate by modern standards, they are forming a base. And with that base and the combined operations of the community as well as the voluntary agents, something can be done.

In the Congo, for example, 200 miles south of Leopoldville, is a magnificent mission project, an orthopedic hospital, with a modern brace and prosthetic apparatus. This doctor who is the head of one of the largest of the WHO projects, took me down there, and took me about 50 miles away, right in the heart of the jungle. And as we walked into this road there was this magnificent marble palace.

I said, "Is that the home of consultants?"

"No, this is a home for 85 deaf-mutes, established by Italian and Portuguese nuns."

So, at heart I am an optimist. I am an optimist about the world. I am an optimist about the future of the handicapped around the world, because we have international agencies, governmental and voluntary, and most of all we have individuals who have a fierce belief in their individual and collective responsibility for what happens to our fellow man.

DR. KRUSEN: Thank you, Henry.

I would like now to call on our friend from Great Britain, Commander Ian Henderson.

Ian, if you would take the microphone, you might want to tell about the next International Conference on Rehabilitation, coming up the first week in July, the one you are developing in Brighton, England.

COMMANDER HENDERSON: Thank you very much.

Those of you who can see me here with a stick, I

At the People-to-People Committee meeting on May 1 several international visitors spoke briefly of activities in their native lands. These included Miss Jean Sutherland of Toronto, flanked by Chairman Russell on the left and Chairman Krusen on the right, Mr. Charles Butler of Australia (left center), and Mr. Arieh Fink of Israel (right center). Mr. Amato from Mexico (left) also spoke briefly as did Dr. McCavitt (right).

have got two handicaps today. Of all places, I injured myself in bed last night, I twisted my knee. The other handicap I have, in the face of this dreadful Irishman, in fact these two dreadful Irishmen, is that my father was an Irishman, my mother was a Scot, and I was born in England! I do not know what we can make of that.

But, I am a friend of them all.

I did not know that I was going to have to say anything at all in this meeting today. Dr. Krusen, I suppose because he bandaged me up this morning, feels he can do anything he likes with me now.

But the theme of the Seminar in Brighton is World Problems in Rehabilitation. And we have some 60 papers altogether throughout the week and have an International Exhibition. We are covering a pretty wide range of subjects.

I think that is all I really would like to say about this, because I do not want to appear to be entering into competition, unless you happen to be spending your holiday in Britain this year. We would be delighted to see you at Brighton.

If you want a place to stay, you better hurry up.

There is one aspect, though, that came out of the talks we have been listening to this afternoon, which is of particular interest to me, and especially in the light of this theme, "World Problems," when we had references to ILO and I believe WHO in one case; and I would like to make a suggestion that has arisen from the problems of organizing this Seminar in Brighton.

Because of the subject and because of our own experience as a Council with many international affiliations, we have 52 countries in membership with us, and one of the problems that has emerged, or one of the questions that is asked is: How far does malnutrition play a part in disability?

And we approached the World Health Organization for some help on this subject. Now, I do not know whether WHO is in a state of flux at the moment or what, but we thought they would be the repository of some information on this score. But they declined to touch it.

But it does seem to me as though some real research in this field is necessary.

Arising from our experiences and the many questions that have been posed to us from time to time, we have received an offer of a paper from, I think it is, Njala University in Africa, Dr. Bennett, who is going to talk to us about calorie and protein deficiency in children as it affects their disability.

I think this is a breakthrough. If the World Health Organization does not know anything about the subject, perhaps they better come to Brighton and learn a bit.

But it does seem to me that in the light of world conditions and in the famine difficulties and the difficulties in so many countries, that the element of prevention might be looked at here, some way of adjusting or training people to prevent certain disabilities developing in early life might be worthwhile.

I think we all know that at one stage in the military development of Japan, especially amongst their air force pilots, they decided to reduce the rice content of the diet, I think, considerably, and bring in other things because of certain physical phenomena that appear amongst their flying personnel.

At that same time I would like to pay tribute to ILO. I find that ILO, as far as we are concerned, is a winner every time. We never come to them with a problem without their having a go at attacking it.

One of the problems we thought we would like to discuss was that of the geographical distribution of disability. We felt that this was a study that might be worthwhile, any particular types of disability indigenous in various parts of the world. We know there are some. These are two aspects of the study that I felt impinged upon the material given in this meeting today.

I would like to say thank you for that; and, if possible, pose the question: Would the WHO look at this question of nutritional problems in relation to disability and would ILO, or somebody, look a bit more closely at the problem of the geographical distribution of disability?

DR. KRUSEN: Thank you very much, Commander Henderson.

Mr. Regan was saying to me that if those of us in the various voluntary groups keep approaching UNESCO, ILO, WHO, UN, AID, and so on, with constant recommendations of the kind that you have mentioned, Commander Henderson, then undoubtedly action will be taken. There are many of these groups that are more and more interested in our field.

I have to stop for a moment, just to mention that our Fifth International Congress of Physical Medicine, which consists of physicians from many nations, physicians concerned with physical medicine and rehabilitation will meet in Montreal the last week in August, following your meeting by about 8 weeks.

This is another reason we do not want to impose and interfere with the Pan Pacific and the meeting of Dr. O'Flanagan in Ireland; but the more of such meetings we have, and the more communications we send to these international agencies, the more rapidly we will get the kind of services for the handicapped of the world that we are seeking.

I should like to call on Norman Acton, who I think is one of our real internationalists, for his comments.

MR. ACTON: Thank you very much, Dr. Krusen.

Since I had a little part in the inception of the idea of this panel, if you will, I would like to presume to make one or two observations on it. I think, first of all, I would like to say that the participants at the table should not feel discouraged at the size of the audience, because I can assure you that your papers are going to be used in a wider sphere than this group right here, and because they were, in my opinion, all of an excellent quality, I think they will help us a great deal.

Specifically I would like to say that Dr. McCavitt, Mr. Regan, and Mr. Lawyer all gave us really what I regard as an excellent appraisal of the present situation in the United Nations, in UNESCO, and ILO.

There is one additional piece of information that I have, that is UNESCO has, in fact, appointed an officer for its Secretariat who will be full-time concerned with this question.

The two objectives we were seeking for UNESCO was, first of all, that they have the program in their budget, rather than as a voluntary program; and, secondly, that they have somebody on the staff

Handicapped American of the Year Max Rheinberger (right) chats with (left to right) Very Rev. Paul Redmond, California; banquet speaker Jim G. Lucas; and another guest at the International Banquet reception hosted by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

whose job it was. And those two things have been accomplished.

So I think we are making some progress, but I would particularly underline Mr. Regan's recommendation that constant political action by interest groups is necessary with the U.S. Government, if you want to maintain this tempo of development, and even speed it up.

Also in connection with Dave Amato's remarks, I would like to say that I have just finished a tour through Latin America. It is like a cartoon, where you see the fairy touching places with the wand, and a little light springs up, every time a light springs up in South America somebody says, "Dave Amato was here 5 years ago."

What he had to say about the situation there is terribly valid, according to my observations, too. I think we all like to follow up on all of these activities, to make certain that the governmental agencies continue to expand their work, and I am sure we are all grateful to the people who came here today to help us understand it.

DR. KRUSEN: I would like to call on John Nesbitt. Dr. John Nesbitt is associated with Norman Acton, and he is responsible for the World Commission on Rehabilitation.

DR. NESBITT: I cannot say anything further, after what Norman has said, other than to simply add my commendation for the papers submitted. They were excellent papers.

Speaking as a private American citizen, a very heavy responsibility falls upon us to take a very direct interest in what is happening to these agencies, and to discuss these with our delegations as they go.

I think in terms of ILO, we should be very much aware of the fact that with this $200 million budget that was referred to, approximately $300,000 to $500,000 is being spent for vocational rehabilitation.

In terms of UNESCO, I think it is approximately $30 million annual budget and a staff of some 3,000 people, and we now have one person officially responsible for special education, handicapped children.

In terms of the United Nations, we have $50 million budget, and we estimate about $350,000 a year being spent on rehabilitation.

No one can answer the question right now, whether this is enough or too much or not enough; but I think it is a question that we should follow up on and try to answer.

DR. KRUSEN: Thank you very much.

Norman, you raised your hand.

MR. ACTON: I neglected one thing. We should not view as being without significance the fact that no one spoke about the World Health Organization, and this only underlines the fact that more is needed with the U.S. Government Public Health Service, to make certain our Government, in the Councils of the WHO, does insist that WHO do more in the rehabilitation field. This, frankly, is the weak leg.

DR. KRUSEN: Dave Amato would like to comment.

MR. AMATO: I want to emphasize one point I mentioned in my paper in passing. But I want to emphasize it, that money is not the primary item.

From my experience in Latin America, and 15 years is all too brief, considering the neglect of centuries, I feel that we need in each one of these countries a national planning group to consider the national needs, rather than in establishing isolated institutions.

It is so easy to build an institution, and it is so easy to get interest of local nationals in building an institute of rehabilitation or building a school for the blind, or school for the deaf; but it is so, so difficult to get these less developed countries to think in terms of national needs and national planning.

Now, to be sure, you start with one institution at a time, but it should all fit into a pattern, a cohesive pattern of total needs of a country. And the best example of the last, of a national planning agency, is what has happened, frankly, in Mexico. There you have isolated institutions that have grown up, each not related to the other, and each vying for public funds and private funds.

Now, I am confessing, I am making this confession, because I have seen the mistake. If I had started in my technical assistance with Mexico to provide, to emphasize the need for setting up a national planning agency from the start, this would have been easier.

Now these organizations are competing with one another, in a sense a conflicting interest, rather than complementary interest. And that is where the proposal of the President's Committees in each one of these organizations would come in, particularly handy at this time, because the President's Committees could be the national planning agency in each one of these countries.

DR. KRUSEN: Thank you, David.

Dr. O'Flanagan has asked for the floor, and we will call on him.

DR. O'FLANAGAN: Ladies and gentlemen, I would like to say to you, the people of the United States, that you are the greatest country in the world today, that

you can show the lead in rehabilitation, which is necessary to the small countries like Ireland, like Yugoslavia, and the people of Europe.

I feel, myself, that rehabilitation needs a new image, and I feel that you, the great country that you are, you have saved Europe twice, you have saved it in World War I and in World War II; you have saved us. And I feel that if you could show the way in rehabilitation with a new image, and make no mistake about it, ladies and gentlemen, I have been to Europe a couple of times during the year, and we need a complete new image in rehabilitation.

I spoke to Norman Acton like this last night, and he fully agreed with me.

DR. KRUSEN: Norman.

MR. ACTON: I think it would take quite a lot of time. I would just say I underline the idea, and I assure you we are working on it, and I hope you will come along with us to brighten up the image.

DR. KRUSEN: Father Collins.

FATHER COLLINS: I would like to make one remark about national planning.

It seems to me that one of the greatest needs, certainly in our area and in the developing countries, before you can start any national planning, is you have to have research and surveys. It is exactly in this area that we are very, very, very much lacking, both in personnel and funds.

That is exactly so of Hong Kong, and I am sure it is the case in many other countries.

We have not gotten the qualified personnel, and we have not gotten the funds.

I do not know honestly how this problem can be solved, but it needs both money and men. And in many of these organizations, this comes of course from government to government, but sometimes governments are not always too eager to ask for assistance in this way.

DR. KRUSEN: Thank you, Father Collins.

My old friend, Kenneth Pohlman, one of the great leaders in our country in the labor field, and a representative of the United Mine Workers Welfare and Retirement Fund would like to speak, and he would perhaps like to comment on ILO, which we have been discussing.

MR. POHLMAN: I want to make the comment that the gentleman of Ireland made, with a comment. We hear constantly through the discussions that have come in from various communities of the members of the committee that we need a new image for rehabilitation. I want to point up the fact that part of our image is dispersement of our concept to other agencies.

I think, very frankly, that if we do not begin to think about dispersement of our concept to other agencies, the other agenices are going to grab the good things we have done and move way beyond where we can move, because we have got an imperative today that they never had before. I refer to instant urban renewal, which is taking place in many American cities. I refer to the persistent hard-core of unemployment. I refer to the discontented youths. I mean, the trouble with it is we are all gray-haired in this game, except the Irishman—or bald-headed; one or the other.

What I am pointing up is the fact that not only do we need a new image, but if we are going to accomplish anything in the new countries, that is the countries that are in the same category that we were in about 1812, we cannot plan as effectively as we think we can, but we can talk short-range plans and do something with them that will point up further planning of a long-range nature.

When I say this, I speak from experience. The PACE Commitee report, of which I was one of the authors in 1947, told Congress there was going to be enough migration from the South into every urban community

Dr. Krusen (left) chats with Commander Ian Henderson of Great Britain (center) and Dr. Paul Poulsen of Norway at an informal reception following the International Panel and preceding the International Banquet.

in the North, and Negroes were going to be tractored out of the South; and we advocated a Public Housing bill. We advocated certain things be done in education, et cetera.

We got nowhere—absolutely nowhere.

PACE got the report in the Congressional Record, but it was tabled and put away.

The Monahan report is in the same category. We are the greatest Nation in the world for reports, and no action!

So I want you to know this, Mr. Irishman, we are the greatest Nation in the world for reports, and we turn out some beauties!

DR. KRUSEN: There are two or three other people to talk. The time has grown short. In fact, we are running a little over. It is now five after 5. John.

DR. NESBITT: Dr. Krusen, in line with Mr. Amato's comment on national planning, if anyone is interested, we published a paper in the International Rehabilitation Review on Health Planning as a part of national planning, which is in the long run what you are talking about. And if anyone will write to the International Society, we will send you a copy of the review with this paper, which is a kind of model for what I think Mr. Amato has been talking about, and what we are thinking about.

DR. KRUSEN: Thank you, Dr. Nesbitt.

I would like to call on Dr. Paul Poulson from Norway, our good friend, who is so much interested in this whole field.

Paul, have you any comments?

DR. POULSON: After listening to these gentlemen working in the field of rehabilitation and listening to all the talk of what they are doing, I am sure that the rehabilitation work will do very, very well.

DR. KRUSEN: Thank you.

There is another man that I must call on, Dr. P. J. Trevethan.

DR. TREVETHAN: Chairman, World Commission on Vocational Rehabilitation.

I rise to respond to your invitation to simply endorse the things that have been said here this afternoon, because I feel that there has been too great an investment made in helping people to help themselves, to let programs of this nature go down the drain.

I am equally of the opinion that we need to make a beginning where we are, planning and all the rest of it is a part; but if we are going to wait for the millennium to arrive, it is never going to arrive in our lifetime or in the lifetime of people that we want to serve.

Finally, I would like to lend my endorsement to this idea that seems to be breaking through, namely, that the best help that we can render people who are concerned about helping handicapped people in their own lives, is to help them to do the job. I think the services that can be rendered by the more-developed nations, if I can use that term, will be in the form of expertise and in consultation and in planning on-site rather than away from it.

We have had a couple of decades when we have brought people to places where they have been up on the mountain and they have seen great programs, and we have had difficulty in getting them to go back and do the things that were necessary to begin programs in their communities. The ferment is ripe, and we are to be in the business of our concern, we are to be about the business of helping people where they are, to develop programs of helpfulness for the people they desire to serve.

DR. KRUSEN: There is one last man, last but not least, I would like to call on before we throw this open to open discussion, Dr. John Aldes, Vice Chairman, People-to-People Committee for the Handicapped.

DR. ALDES: I only can go along with the discussion that preceded me to say that I learned a lot this afternoon, especially on the international aspects of what the United States was doing. My comments about it will be only that it was very interesting for me to hear this. I believe that rehabilitation any place in the world has no language barriers. It has a language by itself. We all understand it. I found this out as I traveled around, especially I found it out when I went with Dave Amato in Mexico and some of the Latin American countries. I also found it out when people came to our center to spend a little time with us in Los Angeles at Cedars of Lebanon. Although they could not talk the English language, they understood what we were doing.

I certainly want to agree with our good friend from Dublin and Mr. Norman Acton, that rehabilitation maybe needs a new face, a new concept, or new image; because rehabilitation today is practically the same as it has been during Biblical days, only maybe a little more sophisticated. We use a little different language, a little different motivation on it.

We are in a wonderful field.

I would like to close with the thought that service

is the rent you pay for your room on earth.

DR. KRUSEN: Thank you very much.

Are there any further comments, or any further questions?

ROY KUMPE: I am from Arkansas. We operate a rehabilitation center under the sponsorship of the Lions Club of Arkansas. I have attended these meetings for 18 years. I certainly appreciate the fine job that Bill McCahill has done.

I have enjoyed this afternoon. I have watched the aspect of the International Program. To me it is true of Americanism. But, with all our Governmental agencies, I think we cannot overlook in the final analysis that it is the voluntary groups, the citizens, the communities, that can get the support or support our Government to do these things.

I want to give you one example. We have not been mentioning this afternoon two fine international service organizations, called the Rotary Club and the Lions Club.

After the result of about a year and a half's correspondence back and forth, a doctor down in Ecuador who has a blind son, and who educated him as far as he could academically, and where there is no job opportunity, and he heard about our project sponsored by the Lions Club.

Through a Rotary District in Ecuador, a Rotary District in Indiana raised 50 percent of the cost, and the Lions are matching the other 50 percent, to give this young man 6 months' training to go back to be a professional worker.

I think this is an opportunity we can utilize. It is a reservoir of good will among business and professional men, if we could give them the leadership and planning.

I agree with Dave Amato, too. If we could harness this opportunity with the fine job that is being done through the President's Committee, I think we can really see this People-to-People Program working.

DR. KRUSEN: Thank you very much.

I think you are so right.

Is there any further discussion?

Would any of the members of the Panel have any final comments?

If not, we thank you all, gentlemen, for a magnificent presentation.

[Whereupon, at 5:14 o'clock, p.m., the Panel on International Rehabilitation was concluded.]

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1968 O - 311-474